



1 ENERGY AND ENVIRONMENT CABINET

2 Department for Natural Resources

3 Division of Mine Reclamation and Enforcement

4 (Amendment)

5 405 KAR 5:002. Definitions for 405 KAR Chapter 5.

6 RELATES TO: KRS 350.010(2), 350.240, 350.300

7 STATUTORY AUTHORITY: KRS 350.028, 350.029, 350.240, 350.300

8 NECESSITY, FUNCTION, AND CONFORMITY: KRS 350.028 authorizes the Energy and  
9 Environment [~~Environmental and Public Protection~~] Cabinet to promulgate administrative  
10 regulations pertaining to noncoal mineral operations to minimize their adverse effects on the citizens  
11 and the environment of the commonwealth. KRS 350.029 authorizes the cabinet to promulgate  
12 reasonable administrative regulations to establish effective programs for the control of surface soil  
13 disturbance in connection with mining as defined by the Interstate Mining Compact. KRS 350.240  
14 authorizes the cabinet to promulgate reasonable administrative regulations for the reclamation of  
15 land disturbed or removed in the mining of clay. KRS 350.300 authorizes the cabinet to formulate  
16 and establish an effective program and standards for the conservation and use of mined land. This  
17 administrative regulation establishes definitions of certain essential terms used in 405 KAR Chapter  
18 5.

19 Section 1. Definitions. (1) "Access road" means a road designed and constructed to gain  
20 access from a public road to the mineral operation.

(2) "Acid drainage" means water with a pH of less than six (6.0) and in which total acidity exceeds total alkalinity, discharge from an active, inactive or abandoned mine or from an area affected by a mineral operation.

(3) "Acid-forming materials" means earth materials or rock that contain sulfide minerals or other minerals which, if exposed to air, water or weathering processes, form acids that may create acid drainage.

(4) "Affected area" means any land area which is used to facilitate, or is physically altered by strip mining; surface disturbance from an underground mine; surface disturbance from dredging operations; any area covered by dams, ventilation shafts, entryways, refuse banks, dumps, stockpiles, overburden piles, holes or depressions, repair areas, roads, storage areas, shipping areas and processing plants.

(5) "Backfill" means excavated overburden material used to regrade a mined area.

(6) "Cabinet" is defined in KRS 350.010(10).

(7) "Check dam" means a small structure placed in ditches, usually constructed of rock, intended to reduce runoff velocity for deterring erosion.

(8) "Clay" means a natural substance or soft rock which, when finely ground and mixed with water, forms a pasty, moldable mass that preserves its shape when air dried; the particles soften and coalesce upon being highly heated and form a stony mass upon cooling.

(9) "Compaction" means the reduction of pore spaces among the particles of soil or rock generally as a result of running heavy equipment over the materials.

(10) "Cropland" means land used for the production of adapted crops for harvest alone or in rotation with grasses or legumes, and includes: row crops, small grain crops, hay crops, nursery crops, orchard crops and other similar specialty crops. Land used for facilities in support of cropland

farming operations which is adjacent to, or an integral part of, these operations is also included for purposes of this land use category.

(11) "Department" means the Kentucky Department for Natural Resources.

(12) "Disturbed area" means an area where vegetation, topsoil, or overburden is removed or upon which topsoil, spoil, mineral processing waste, underground development waste or similar waste is placed by mining activities. The disturbed area also includes those areas in which diversion ditches, sedimentation ponds, roads, or other features related to a mineral operation, are installed. Those areas are classified as "disturbed" until reclamation is complete, bond monies or permit have been released and processing plant and stockpile areas have been moved.

(13) "Diversion ditch" means a channel constructed to direct water from one location to another.

(14) "Division" means the Division of Mine Reclamation and Enforcement [~~Field Services of the Kentucky Department for Natural Resources~~].

(15) "Dolomite" means a sedimentary rock composed primarily of the crystalline carbonate mineral dolomite,  $\text{CaMg}(\text{CO}_3)_2$ . Many limestones contain small amounts of dolomite; however, the term dolomite is reserved for rocks which contain fifteen (15) percent or more magnesium carbonate.

(16) "Dredging operation" means surface disturbance of dredging river or creek sand and gravel.

(17) "Edge effect" means the phenomena by which wildlife is enhanced and wildlife diversity is typically increased as a result of two (2) or more different habitat types occurring in close proximity to each other. Where two (2) habitats meet is referred to as an "edge".

(18) "Embankment" means an artificial deposit of material that is raised above the natural surface of land and used to contain, divert, or store water, support roads or railways, or other similar purposes.

(19) "Ephemeral stream" means a stream which only flows in direct response to precipitation in the immediate watershed, or in response to the melting of a cover of snow and ice, and that [which] has a channel bottom that is always above the local water table.

(20) "Erosion" means the detachment and movement of soil or rock fragments by water, wind, ice, or gravity.

(21) "Fish and wildlife land use" means an area which is characterized by an intermixed combination of habitat types including: woodlots or forested areas, shrub scrub areas, grass legume or open areas, and wetland or open water areas arranged in a manner as to promote edge effect for wildlife.

(22) "Floodplain" means the area along, adjacent to and including, a stream which is inundated by a 100 year frequency flood.

(23) "Fluorspar" means an ore of the mineral Fluorite  $\text{CaF}_2$ . This occurs in veins and as bedding replacements found in Western Kentucky, as part of a mining district referred to as the Cave-In-Rock District and in Central Kentucky, as the Central Kentucky Vein and Fault System. Its origin is the result of hydrothermal activity.

(24) "Forest land" means lands dominated by canopy forming trees, or from a postmining land use standpoint, areas planted throughout with trees.

(25) "General permit" means any KPDES permit authorizing a category of discharges under KRS Chapter 224 within a geographical area, issued under 401 KAR 5:055.

(26) "Gravel" means a sedimentary rock type that implies a loosely, compacted, coarse sediment that is generally larger than 4mm, but smaller than boulders; a naturally occurring aggregate.

(27) "Ground cover" means the area of ground covered by the combined aerial parts of live vegetation and the litter produced and distributed naturally and seasonally on site, expressed as a percentage of the total area of measurement.

(28) "Ground water" means water which is in the zone of saturation or any subterranean waters flowing in well defined channels and having a demonstrable hydrologic connection with the surface. It is differentiated from water held in the soil, from water in downward motion under the force of gravity in the unsaturated zone, and from water held in chemical or electrostatic bondage.

(29) "Growing season" means the period during a one (1) year cycle, from the last killing frost in spring to the first killing frost in fall, in which climatic conditions are favorable for plant growth. In Kentucky, this period normally extends from mid-April to mid-October.

(30) "Highwall" means the face of exposed overburden and mineral to be mined, in an open cut of a strip mine or for entry to an underground mine.

(31) "Hollowfill" means a fill structure placed in a hollow where the side slopes of the existing hollow, measured at the steepest point, are greater than twenty (20) degrees or the average slope of the profile of the hollow, from the toe of the fill to the top of the fill, is greater than ten (10) degrees.

(32) "Imminent danger to the health and safety of the public" means the existence of any condition, or practice, or any violation of a permit or other requirement of KRS Chapter 350 through 353 [~~or 405 KAR Chapters 1 through 30~~]; which condition, practice, or violation could reasonably be expected to cause substantial, physical harm to persons outside the permit area before the

1 condition, practice, or violation can be abated. A reasonable expectation of death or serious injury  
2 before abatement exists if a rational person, subjected to the same condition or practice giving rise  
3 to the peril, would avoid exposure [~~not-expose-himself~~] to the danger during the time necessary for  
4 the abatement.

5 (33) "Impoundment" means a closed basin formed naturally or artificially built, which is  
6 dammed or excavated for the retention of water, sediment, or waste.

7 (34) "Industrial/commercial land use" means lands used for:

8 (a) The extraction or transformation of materials, for fabrication of products, wholesaling of  
9 products or for long term storage of products; and heavy and light manufacturing facilities. Land  
10 used for facilities in support of these operations, which is adjacent to, or an integral part of, that  
11 operation is also included; or

12 (b) The retail or trade of goods or services, including: hotels, motels, stores, restaurants, and  
13 other commercial establishments. Land used for facilities in support of these operations, which is  
14 adjacent to, or an integral part of, that operation is also included.

15 (35) "Intermittent stream" means a stream or reach of stream that:

16 (a) [~~A stream, or reach of stream, that~~] drains a watershed of one (1) square mile or more but  
17 does not flow continuously throughout the calendar year; or

18 (b) [~~A stream, or reach of stream, that~~] is below the local water table for at least some part of  
19 the year, and obtains its flow from both surface water and ground water discharge. This term does  
20 not include ephemeral streams.

21 (36) "Land use" means the specific functions, uses, or management related activities of the  
22 proposed permit area, including both premining use and postmining use.

1 (37) "Limestone" means a crystalline sedimentary rock that is primarily composed of the  
2 mineral calcite  $\text{CaCO}_3$ . However, it may be considered as any sedimentary rock composed  
3 essentially of carbonates, chiefly calcite or dolomite, but may contain small amounts of iron-  
4 carbonates (siderite).

5 (38) "Mast" means nuts, acorns, and fruit produced by certain woody plant species.

6 (39) "Mineral operation" means noncoal mining activities including: mining of limestone  
7 and dolomite; mining of sand and gravel; surface disturbance of dredging of river or creek sand and  
8 gravel; mining of clay; mining of tar sand or rock asphalt; mining of fluorspar and other vein  
9 minerals. Mineral operations include the surface disturbance of underground mining as well as strip  
10 mining. This term includes mining activities and all activities necessary and incident to the  
11 reclamation of the mine or dredging operation as required by this title. This term does not include  
12 coal mining or oil shale mining.

13 (40) "Mineral operator" means any person, partnership, or corporation engaged in mineral  
14 operations.

15 (41) "Mineral permittee" means a mineral operator or person holding a permit, or required  
16 under KRS Chapter 350 or 405 KAR Chapter 5, to hold a permit to conduct mineral operations  
17 during the permit term and until all reclamation obligations imposed by KRS Chapter 350 and 405  
18 KAR Chapter 5 are satisfied.

19 (42) "Natural drainways" means ephemeral areas, gullies, ravines, streams, and similar  
20 topographical features occurring naturally in an area which control the direction of surface water  
21 flow.

22 (43) "Natural hazard lands" means geographic areas in which natural conditions exist that  
23 pose or, as a result of mineral operations, may pose a threat to the health, safety, or welfare of people,

1 property, or the environment, including, [~~but not limited to,~~] areas subject to landslides, cave-ins,  
2 subsidence, substantial erosion, unstable geology, or frequent flooding.

3 (44) "Noxious plants" means species that have been included on state and federal lists of  
4 noxious plants.

5 (45) "Outslope" means the face of the spoil, natural ground, or embankment sloping  
6 downward from the highest elevation to the lowest elevation.

7 (46) "Outstanding resource waters" means surface waters designated by the cabinet, pursuant  
8 to 401 KAR 10:031 [~~401 KAR 5:031, Section 7~~].

9 (47) "Pastureland" means land used primarily for the long term production of adapted,  
10 domesticated, forage plants to be grazed by livestock or occasionally cut and cured for livestock  
11 feed. Land used for facilities in support of pastureland which is adjacent to, or an integral part of,  
12 these operations is also included.

13 (48) "Perennial stream" means a stream, or stream reach, that flows continuously during all  
14 of the calendar year as a result of ground water discharge or surface runoff.

15 (49) "Permanent impoundment" means an impounded body of water, that is formed in the  
16 pit during mining or retained by a constructed embankment or dugout, which will be retained after  
17 mineral operations are complete and which has been approved for retention by the cabinet and other  
18 appropriate Kentucky and federal agencies.

19 (50) "Permit" means written approval issued by the cabinet to conduct mineral operations.

20 (51) "Permit area" means the area of land and water within boundaries designated in the  
21 approved permit application, that includes [~~which shall include, at a minimum,~~] all areas which are  
22 or will be affected by mineral operations under that permit.



(52) "pH" means the index used to describe the hydrogen ion activity of a system defined as the reciprocal of the logarithm of the hydrogen ion concentration at base ten (10). The range of this index is zero to fourteen (14), with seven (7) being neutral.

(53) "PLS" means pure live seed.

(54) "Point source" is defined in 401 KAR 5:050.

(55) "Recreation land use" means land used for public or private leisure time use, including developed recreation facilities including ~~[such as]~~, parks, camps, and amusement areas, as well as areas for less intensive uses including ~~[such as]~~, hiking, canoeing, and other undeveloped recreational uses.

(56) "Residential land use" means tracts employed for single and multifamily housing, mobile home parks, and other residential lodgings. Also included, is land used for support facilities such as, vehicle parking, open space, and other facilities which directly relate to the residential use of the land.

(57) "Roads"

(a) Means haul roads and access roads constructed, used, reconstructed, improved or maintained for use in mining and stockpiling finished products, within permit boundaries.

(b) Does not mean ~~[The term excludes]~~ any roadways located in the mining pit area.

(58) "Runoff" means precipitation that flows overland before entering a defined stream channel and becoming stream flow.

(59) "Safety factor" means the ratio of the available shear strength to the developed shear stress, or the ratio of the sum of the resisting forces to the sum of the loading or driving forces, as determined by engineering practices.

(60) "Sand" means a sedimentary rock type that implies a loosely, compacted, fine sediment that is generally composed of particles that range in size from 1/16mm to 2mm. Most sands are predominantly composed of quartz grains or fragments of siliceous rocks.

(61) "Sediment" means undissolved organic and inorganic material transported or deposited by water.

(62) "Sedimentation pond" means any natural or artificial structure or depression used to remove sediment from water and store sediment or other debris.

(63) "Significant, imminent environmental harm to land, air, or water resources" means a situation which is determined as follows:

(a) An environmental harm is an adverse impact on land, air, or water resources, including, ~~[but not limited to,]~~ plant and animal life.

(b) An environmental harm is imminent if a condition, practice, or violation exists which:

1. Is causing the harm; or
2. May be reasonably expected to cause the harm at any time before the end of the reasonable abatement time.

(c) An environmental harm is significant, if that harm is appreciable, and not immediately reparable.

(64) "Slope" means average inclination of a surface, measured from the horizontal, generally expressed as the ratio of a unit of vertical distance to a given number of units of horizontal distance. It may also be expressed as a percent or in degrees.

(65) "Soil horizons" means contrasting layers of soil parallel, or nearly parallel to, the land surface. Soil horizons are differentiated on the basis of field characteristics and laboratory data. The four (4) master soil horizons are:

1 (a) "A horizon". The uppermost mineral layer, often called the surface soil. It is the part of  
2 the soil in which organic matter is then most abundant, and leaching of soluble or suspended particles  
3 is typically the greatest.

4 (b) "E horizon". The layer commonly near the surface below the A horizon and above the B  
5 horizon. The E horizon is most commonly differentiated from the overlying A horizon by a lighter  
6 color and generally measurably less organic matter. The E horizon is most commonly differentiated  
7 from the B horizon in the same sequence by color of higher value or lower chroma, by coarser texture  
8 or by a combination of these properties.

9 (c) "B horizon". The layer that is immediately below the E horizon and often called the  
10 subsoil. This middle layer commonly contains more clay, iron, or aluminum than the A, E, or C  
11 horizons.

12 (d) "C horizon". The deepest layer of soil profile. It consists of loose material or weathered  
13 rock that is relatively unaffected by biological activity.

14 (66) "Spoil" means overburden which has been removed during mineral operations.

15 (67) "Stabilize" means any method used to prevent movement of soil, spoil piles, or areas of  
16 disturbed earth, and includes increasing bearing capacity, increasing shear strength, draining,  
17 compacting, riprapping, or by vegetation.

18 (68) "Stream buffer zone" means an area of forest or field left untouched and undisturbed by  
19 the mineral operator during mining, including haul road construction.

20 (69) "Strip mining" is defined in KRS 350.010(2).

21 (70) "Surface disturbance of dredging river or creek sand and gravel" means the surface and  
22 land disturbed on the banks of a creek or river for haul roads, storage areas, processing areas,

1 maintenance and repair areas, or any other disturbance to the banks and land created by the dredging  
2 of sand and gravel out of rivers or creeks.

3 (71) "Surface disturbance of underground mining" means above ground activities incidental  
4 to subsurface mineral extraction or in situ processing, including construction, use, maintenance, and  
5 reclamation of roads; above-ground repair areas, storage areas, processing areas, and shipping areas;  
6 areas upon which are sited support facilities including, hoist and ventilating ducts, areas used for the  
7 disposal and storage of waste, and areas on which materials incidental to underground mining  
8 activities are placed.

9 (72) "Surface waters" means those waters having well defined banks and beds, either  
10 constantly or intermittently flowing; lakes and impounded waters; and marshes and wetlands.  
11 Effluent ditches and lagoons used for waste treatment which are situated on property owned, leased,  
12 or under valid easement by a permitted discharger, are not considered to be surface waters of the  
13 commonwealth.

14 (73) "Suspended solids" means organic or inorganic materials carried or held in suspension  
15 in water that will remain on a 0.45 micron filter.

16 (74) "Tar sand or rock asphalt" means a porous, consolidated or unconsolidated sand or  
17 sandstone whose interstices contain asphalt or bitumen.

18 (75) "Temporary mineral operation" means a mineral operation that operates for a total of  
19 six (6) months or less at a location.

20 (76) "Topsoil" means the A and E horizon layers of the four (4) master soil horizons.

21 (77) "Toxic forming materials" means earth materials or wastes which, if acted upon by air,  
22 water, weathering, or microbiological processes, are likely to produce chemical or physical  
23 conditions in soils or water that are detrimental to biota or uses of water.

(78) "Waste" means materials which are washed, (otherwise separated or left from a mineral product) slurried or otherwise transported from the processing facilities or preparation plants of any kind.

(79) "Water table" means the upper surface of a zone of saturation, where the body of ground water is not confined by an overlying impermeable zone.

(80) "Water withdrawal permit" means the written approval issued by the cabinet involving the actual removal or taking of water from any stream, water course, or other body of public water pursuant to KRS 151.140.

(81) "Wetland" means land that has a predominance of hydric soils and that is inundated or saturated by surface or ground water at a frequency and duration sufficient to support, and that under normal circumstances does support, a prevalence of hydrophytic vegetation typically adapted for life in saturated soil conditions.

(a) "Hydric soil" means soil that, in its undrained condition, is saturated, flooded, or ponded long enough during the growing season to develop an anaerobic condition (without oxygen) that supports the growth and regeneration of hydrophytic vegetation.

(b) "Hydrophytic vegetation" means a plant growing in:

1. Water; or
2. A substance that is at least periodically deficient in oxygen during a growing season as a result of excessive water content.

(82) "Wild river" means a water which has been designated as a wild river by the General Assembly pursuant to KRS 146.241.

405 KAR 5:002 approved for filing.  
Pages (1-13)

9/13/2019

Date

Charles G. Snavely  
Charles G. Snavely, Secretary  
Energy and Environment Cabinet

**PUBLIC HEARING AND PUBLIC COMMENT PERIOD:** A public hearing on this administrative regulation shall be held on November 26, 2019 at 5:00 P.M. (Eastern Time) in Training Room C of the Energy and Environment Cabinet at 300 Sower Blvd, Frankfort, Kentucky. Individuals interested in being heard at this hearing shall notify this agency five workdays prior to the hearing, of their intent to attend. If no notification of intent to attend the hearing is received by that date, the hearing may be cancelled. This hearing is open to the public. Any person who wishes to be heard will be given an opportunity to comment on the proposed administrative regulation. A transcript of the public hearing will not be made unless a written request for a transcript is made. If you do not wish to be heard at the public hearing, you may submit written comments on the proposed administrative regulation. Written comments shall be accepted through November 30, 2019. Send written notification of intent to attend the public hearing or written comments on the proposed administrative regulation to the contact person.

**CONTACT PERSON:** Michael Mullins, Regulation Coordinator, 300 Sower Blvd, Frankfort, Kentucky 40601, phone: (502) 782-6720, fax: (502) 564-4245, email: michael.mullins@ky.gov.

## REGULATORY IMPACT ANALYSIS AND TIERING STATEMENT

Administrative Regulation No.: 405 KAR 5:002  
Contact Person: Michael Mullins

Contact number: (502) 782-6720  
Email: michael.mullins@ky.gov

- (1) Provide a brief summary of:
  - (a) What this administrative regulation does: This administrative regulation establishes definitions of certain essential terms used in 405 KAR Chapter 5.
  - (b) The necessity of this administrative regulation: This administrative regulation is necessary to define terms essential for the correct interpretation of 405 KAR Chapter 5.
  - (c) How this administrative regulation conforms to the content of the authorizing statutes: KRS 350.029 authorizes the cabinet to promulgate reasonable administrative regulations to establish effective programs for the control of surface soil disturbance in connection with mining as defined by the Interstate Mining Compact. This administrative regulation defines terms that are necessary for the proper interpretation of the administrative regulations promulgated under the authority of KRS 350.029.
  - (d) How this administrative regulation currently assists or will assist in the effective administration of the statutes: This administrative regulation assists in the effective administration of the statutes by providing terms for the proper interpretation of terms used in 405 KAR Chapter 5.
- (2) If this is an amendment to an existing administrative regulation, provide a brief summary of:
  - (a) How the amendment will change this existing administrative regulation: This amendment corrects a series of citations in the definition of "Imminent danger".
  - (b) The necessity of the amendment to this administrative regulation: This amendment is necessary to remove old citations to 405 KAR Chapters 1 and 3 and remove an incorrect citation to KRS Chapter 353.
  - (c) How the amendment conforms to the content of the authorizing statutes: The amendment corrects citations in the definition of imminent danger.
  - (d) How the amendment will assist in the effective administration of statutes: This amendment removes a citation to out administrative regulations that were repealed and removes a citation to KRS Chapter 353, which the department believes was incorrect.
- (3) List the type and number of individuals, businesses, organizations, or state and local



governments affected by this administrative regulation. There are approximately 153 noncoal mines in the Commonwealth

- (4) Provide an analysis of how the entities identified in question (3) will be impacted by either the implementation of this administrative regulation, if new, or by the change, if it is an amendment, including:
  - (a) List the actions that each of the regulated entities identified in question (3) will have to take to comply with this administrative regulation or amendment: The regulated entities identified in question (3) will use the revised definition of imminent danger.
  - (b) In complying with this administrative regulation or amendment, how much will it cost each of the entities identified in question (3): There will be no additional costs to comply with the amended definition.
  - (c) As a result of compliance, what benefits will accrue to the entities identified in question (3): As a result of compliance, entities will have a definition of imminent danger that has correct citations.
- (5) Provide an estimate of how much it will cost to implement this administrative regulation:
  - (a) Initially: The division will not incur any additional costs for the implementation of this administrative regulation.
  - (b) On a continuing basis: The division will not incur any additional costs for the implementation of this administrative regulation.
- (6) What is the source of the funding to be used for the implementation and enforcement of this administrative regulation: A combination of general and restricted funds will be used for the implementation of this administrative regulation.
- (7) Provide an assessment of whether an increase in fees or funding will be necessary to implement this administrative regulation, if new, or by the change if it is an amendment. No increase in fees or funding is necessary to implement this amendment.
- (8) State whether or not this administrative regulation establishes any fees or directly or indirectly increases any fees. This administrative regulation does not establish any fees, nor does it directly or indirectly increase any fees.
- (9) TIERING: Is tiering applied? (Explain why tiering was or was not used.)  
No, tiering was not used. The definitions in this administrative regulation will apply equally to all noncoal operators.

## FISCAL NOTE ON STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT

Administrative Regulation No.: 405 KAR 5:002

Contact Person: Michael Mullins

Contact number: (502) 782-6720

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1. What units, parts or divisions of state or local government (including cities, counties, fire departments, or school districts) will be impacted by this administrative regulation?  
This administrative regulation will apply to the Division of Mine Reclamation and Enforcement.
2. Identify each state or federal statute or federal regulation that requires or authorizes action taken by the administrative regulation. KRS 350.028, 350.029, 350.240, and 350.300
3. Estimate the effect of this administrative regulation on the expenditures and revenues of a state or local government agency (including cities, counties, fire departments, or school districts) for the first full year the regulation is to be in effect.
  - (a) How much revenue will this administrative regulation generate for the state or local government (including cities, counties, fire departments, or school districts) for the first year? The proposed administrative regulation will not generate revenue in the first year.
  - (b) How much revenue will this administrative regulation generate for the state or local government (including cities, counties, fire departments, or school districts) for subsequent years? The proposed administrative regulation will not generate revenue in subsequent years.
  - (c) How much will it cost to administer this program for the first year? The cabinet's current operating budget will be used to administer this program for the first year.
  - (d) How much will it cost to administer this program for subsequent years? The cabinet's operating budget will be used to administer this program for subsequent years.

Note: If specific dollar estimates cannot be determined, provide a brief narrative to explain the fiscal impacts of the administrative regulation.

Revenues (+/-):                      There is no known effect on current revenues.

Expenditures (+/-):                There is no known effect on current expenditures.

Other Explanation:                 There is no further explanation.